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WORLD AFFAIRS

AUSTRIA

Russia Softens Peace Terms

Bids West Join 'Early' Pact

An Austrian-Russian conference in Moscow Apr. 13-15 produced a Soviet offer to conclude a Big 4 peace settlement with Austria this year. Terms accepted by the USSR met Austrian demands for withdrawal of Soviet troops, return of seized property & a lenient reparations settlement. Austria accepted Russia's demand that it foreswear joining any military alliance in the future and bar foreign military bases from Austrian soil. [See p. 122E2-B3]

Raab, Molotov Reach Agreement

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab & Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov issued a joint communiqué Apr. 15 after their 3-day meeting in Moscow that outlined new Soviet concessions on an Austrian state (peace) treaty. Terms apparently were more favorable to Austria than those proposed by the 3 Western allies, & opposed by Russia, in the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers Jan.-Feb. 1954 meeting in Berlin [see Vol. XIV, pp. 58E2, 49C2-50D1]. The communiqué said:

- "The Austrian delegation [to the Apr. 13-15 Moscow talks] gave assurances that the Austrian Republic . . . intends not to join any military alliances or permit military bases on her territory & will pursue a policy of independence in regard to all states which should insure the observance of this declaration."

(Raab's newspaper *Neue Zeitung* disclosed Apr. 20 that, after the treaty was signed, the Big 4 would be asked to guarantee the inviolability & neutrality of Austria & recognize that the "infringement of the guarantee points by another state would represent a *casus belli* [cause for war] for the guaranteeing powers.")

- "The Soviet side expressed its agreement that the occupation forces of the 4 powers be withdrawn from Austria upon the entering into force of the state (peace) treaty & in any case not later than Dec. 31, 1955." (At the 1954 Berlin meeting, Molotov refused to agree to withdrawal of Soviet troops from Austria until a German peace treaty was concluded.)
- The USSR repeated its offer (made at the 1954 Berlin meeting) to accept the equivalent of $150 million entirely in Austrian goods for the surrender of assets seized by the USSR in its zone of Austria. (Previously the USSR had asked for payment in "fully convertible currency"—that is, dollars—in return for surrendering those assets.)
- "The Soviet Govt. declared its readiness . . . for the early foreseen transfer of former German property in the Soviet zone of occupied Austria; to transfer to Austria immediately after conclusion of the state treaty, for proper recompense, the property of the Danube Shipping Co. (ASSG), including the shipyards and Korneuburg dock & all vessels & port installations." (Previously these assets were to have remained in Soviet hands.)
- "The Soviet Govt. agreed further to cede to Austria the oil fields & refineries, including the company for trade in oil products, OROP . . . in exchange for the delivery of crude oil in amounts agreed to by the parties." (The draft treaty evolved during Big 4 talks from 1946 to 1954 gave the USSR 60% of Austria's oil output at the 1947 rate, 60% of the oil-exploration areas.)
- "Agreement was reached to enter into negotiations in the near future aimed at the normalization" of Austrian-Soviet trade.
- "After the withdrawal of the Soviet occupation troops from Austria, not a single military prisoner or detained civilian person of Austrian citizenship will remain" in the USSR. (The Austrian Interior Min. said Apr. 15 that the USSR held 384 POWs, about 450 civilians & 200 ethnic Germans whose relatives were in Austria.)

The communiqué said both Austria & the USSR considered "as desirable the earliest conclusion" of a treaty establishing "an independent & democratic Austria which should serve the national interests of peace in Europe."

Soviets Ask Big 4 Action

The USSR proposed in notes to the U.S., Britain & France Apr. 19 that the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meet "in the nearest future" with Austrian representatives in Vienna to sign a treaty "for the restoration of an independent, democratic Austria." The Soviet notes explained that the Austrian talks in Moscow made "clear that at the present the possibility exists to conclude the settlement of the Austrian question." The notes added that restoration of an independent, democratic Austria "will be a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace in Europe."

The U.S. State Dept. said Apr. 19 the Soviet note was receiving "prompt & sympathetic consideration."

Highlights in the 8-yr. Austrian treaty talks:
1943—U.S., Britain & USSR signed declaration Oct. 31 recognizing Austria as victim of Nazi aggression & pledging re-establishment of free Austria.
1946—Big 4 Forgn. Mins. announced agreement in New York Dec. 12 to open treaty talks.
1947—Forgn. Mins. Deputies met Jan. 3 in London to draw up list of main Austrian issues. (This was first of 260 talks on Austria held by Deputies in London, Paris, Vienna & N.Y. between 1947 & 1953). Big 4 Forgn. Mins. talks on Austria in Moscow failed Apr. 24 over Soviet demands for Austrian land cession to Yugoslavia. USSR economic demands halted Big 4 Forgn. Mins. London talks Dec. 15.
1949—USSR dropped Yugoslavia border demands in Paris Big 4 Forgn. Mins. meeting June 20.
1952—Western powers suggested shortened, simple treaty Mar. 13. UN Gen. Assembly urged early Big 4 agreement Dec. 20.
1953—260th Deputy Forgn. Mins. meeting ended Feb. 9 in London with USSR demand for withdrawal of shortened treaty. Western Deputies announced withdrawal of shortened treaty Aug. 31.
1954—Molotov stalled Forgn. Mins. Berlin meeting Feb. 18 with demand that occupation troops stay in Austria to guard against new Anschluss.
1955—Molotov said Feb. 8 that treaty could be signed if Austria were barred from military blocs. USSR made new proposal to Austria Feb. 25. Molotov invited Raab to Moscow Mar. 24. Molotov-Raab agreement announced Apr. 15.

Week in Headlines

International

Russia & Austria announced agreement on Austrian peace terms.
Asian-African Bandung Conf. opened with Indian-led "neutrals" seeking to avoid airing of controversies; Chou En-lai indorsed Arabs' anti-Israeli stand, said Red China sought Formosa & political-economic "independence"; Dulles reported Red China air buildup.
Truman urged more use of UN in disputes menacing peace.
Eden called British elections.
Hegedus named Hungarian Premier.

United States

Albert Einstein died.
President revamped forgn. aid setup, submitted to Congress $3.53 billion program mostly for Asia.
Senators probed Corsi ouster, administration of refugee program.
Truman denounced Eisenhower Admin. for "cynical political behavior."
Cabt. committee urged freeing transport industry from many Govt. curbs.
House voted postal pay raise.
Natl. Guard alerted in test.

BANDUNG CONF.

Asians, Africans Start Talks

A conference of 29 Asian & African countries sponsored by the Colombo Conf. countries (India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan) opened Apr. 18 in Bandung, an Indonesian resort city s.e. of Jakarta. [See p. 1G2]

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Sukarno Warns 'Minority'

Indonesian Pres. Sukarno, in opening the Bandung Conf. Apr. 18, denounced racialism & colonialism and asserted the rising influence of the Asian-African "majority" of the world population. Sukarno noted in his speech to 2,000 delegates & guests that the Bandung parley convened on the anniversary of "the opening of the American war of independence—the first successful anti-colonial war in history." He said the Bandung Conf. represented 1.4 billion persons—more than half the world's population—and that "we can demonstrate to the minority of the world which lives on other continents that we, the majority, are for peace, not for war . . ." He said the Asian & African countries "are no longer the tools of others & the playthings of forces they cannot influence" and could inject a voice of reason into world affairs.

Chief delegates had met Apr. 17, elected Indonesian Premier Dr. Ali Sastroamidjojo as conference president and adopted an agenda covering 7 main topics: economic cooperation, cultural cooperation, self-determination & human rights, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, world peace & cooperation, use of nuclear weapons, problems of dependent peoples.

Shun Disputes; Chou Backs Arabs

The sponsor nations sought to avoid highly controversial topics, such as Formosa & Israel, during formal conference sessions.* Egypt, Iraq & Jordan failed Apr. 17 in an effort to place the Israeli question on the agenda. This was resisted by Prime Mins. U Nu of Burma & Jawaharlal Nehru of India. But Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai told the conference's political committee Apr. 20 he would support a resolution expressing Arab demands for territorial revisions in Palestine, including internationalization of Jerusalem, & permission for Arab refugees to return to Israel. Chou insisted, however, that references to the UN must be removed from this resolution & from one on human rights.

Nehru said on arrival in Bandung Apr. 16 that India was against dealing with Formosa in formal conference sessions. He said there had been little time to take up Formosa when he discussed the Bandung Conf. with Chou in Rangoon the day before. Prime Min. Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon said Apr. 19 that Chou had agreed to meet informally with neutral or pro-Western delegates to discuss the Formosa situation.

Dissidents Oppose Dispute Ban

Turkish Asst. Premier Fatin Rustu Zorlu & Pakistani Premier Mohammed Ali took part in a successful fight Apr. 18 against Nehru's plan to save time & avoid controversy by having delegates' speeches circulated for reading but not delivered orally.

In an opening speech same day, Iraqi State Min. Fadhill al-Jamali said communism was a "subversive religion" & that Communists "confront the world with a new form of colonialism much deadlier than the old." He called Zionism "the worst offspring of imperialism" and said he hoped the conference would brand Israel an illegitimate state & see that "Arab rights in their own home in Palestine are recognized & restored."

Iranian delegate Djalal Abdoh told the conference Apr. 18 that there were "aggressors" who "reinvent colonialism." He praised U.S. aid to Iran as "a fruitful way of reaching economic & political independence, of combating colonialism under all its forms."

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, chief Filipino delegate, praised the U.S. Apr. 19 for "fully & honorably" granting promised freedom to the Philippines. But he criticized the U.S. for lacking "consistency & vigor" in furthering independence of other peoples. He asked whether Communist bloc delegates ever would "speak as freely in criticism of a bigger country to which they feel friendly or allied."

Chou on Formosa, Asia

In an opening speech before the full conference Apr. 19, Chou En-lai said his Chinese Communist delegation had come to Bandung "to seek unity & not to quarrel." He continued: "Agreements on the restoration of peace in Indo-China reached at the Geneva conference are endangered. The U.S. continues to create tension in the Formosa area. Countries outside of Asia & Africa are establishing more & more military bases in Asian & African countries. They are creating more & more atomic weapons . . ."

Chou said the "will of the Chinese people to liberate Formosa & the coastal islands is a just one." He accused the U.S. of carrying out subversive activities in his country "without disguise."

Chou said most African & Asian countries, "including China, are still very backward economically owing to the long period of colonial domination. That is why we demand not only political independence but economic independence as well." He said that countries "big or small, strong or weak, should all enjoy equal rights in international relations. Their territorial integrity & sovereignty should not be violated."

Chou added that his government was "willing to promote normalization of relations" with Japan & other Asian & African countries. He said that dual nationality of Chinese minorities in Southeast Asian countries was "something left behind by the old China" and that his Govt. "is ready to solve the question" with "Govts. of the countries concerned.'

Powell Attends, Defends U.S.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.), a Negro, who went to Bandung as an unofficial observer, said Apr. 18 the U.S. State Dept. had "stupidly" rejected his suggestion that Pres. Eisenhower send greetings to the conference. Powell told a news conference in Bandung Apr. 17: "Racism in the U.S. is on the way out. 2d-class citizenship is on the way out." Powell resisted efforts of Red & other to condemn the U.S. over its color line in Southern states.

(A State Dept. spokesman denied Apr. 18 Powell's statement that the Dept. had tried to "buy him off" from attending the Bandung Conf. by offering him other trips.) [See p. 103F2]

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Hong Kong Govt. issued a report Apr. 20 saying it was satisfied there had been no tampering in Hong Kong with the Air India plane that crashed in the South China Sea Apr. 12, killing 11 Chinese bound for Bandung & 4 crewmen. (The 3 Indians reported rescued on p. 122A2 were crewmen.) The report was requested by the British Govt., which said Apr. 17 it had sent a note to Peiping disclaiming any responsibility for the crash.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Zhukov on Amity with 'Ike'

In a message to the Overseas Press Club of Amer. Apr. 19, Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov extended "friendly greetings" to the American people & "my good wishes to Pres. Eisenhower, my colleague in the defeat of the Fascist Germany & in the Control Council in Berlin."

"I am sure that he (Eisenhower) will remember our common assurances concerning the peaceful intentions of our countries & will do his best to promote practically the cause of peace," Zhukov continued in his message, which was solicited by the club in connection with its 16th annual awards dinner in New York. The club had asked several world leaders if they believed "that all existing controversies can be settled by peaceful methods" & by what means. Only Zhukov & Chiang Kai-shek replied.

Zhukov said "some politicians" were trying to make it seem that war was inevitable & that international issues cannot be settled peacefully. He asked how the armaments race & suspicion could be ended while "brandishing the atom bomb, building military bases around an imaginary enemy" & threatening destruction.

(At Pres. Eisenhower's vacation quarters in Augusta, Ga., Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Zhukov "is saying nothing that we have not said many times.") [See pp. 57G2, 43B1]

Chiang Vows Island Defense

Chiang Kai-shek's message said that his Natl. Govt. was prepared to defend

*Representing the Colombo sponsors (India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Pakistan) & these other countries: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Communist China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gold Coast, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, North & South Viet Nam, Yemen.

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Quemoy & Matsu Islands "with or without the support of friendly powers." He said that "concessions to the Communists, no matter how small, will only serve to whet the appetite of the aggressor." [See p. 81E3]

(Sen. Margaret Chase Smith [R., Me.], principal speaker at the dinner, urged admission of Spain into NATO & a change in "the very basis of our foreign policy" from "the past negative basis of fear—fear of Russia —to a positive basis of confidence in ourselves & nations friendly to us." She said the U.S. should broadcast a message to the Bandung conference of Asian & African nations saying "that we support their aspirations for independence & self-reliance.") [See p. 36A3]

Dulles Reports Red Air Buildup

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles visited Pres. Eisenhower's vacation quarters in Augusta, Ga., Apr. 17 to discuss the "grave implications of an extensive build-up, now in progress, by the Chinese Communists of offensive airpower on the China mainland opposite Formosa." [See p. 122F1]

Before returning to Washington the same day, Dulles told newsmen: the Chinese build-up "is more intense and more broad in its scope than anything that has recently been known . . . our knowledge developed only during the last few days, partly due to the fact that we are now getting more effective & prompter reports from that area. . . . The present situation indicates a higher degree of (Communist) capability than we had been aware of a few weeks ago." [See p. 106D3]

(Dulles said Pres. Eisenhower had hailed the Bandung Conf. as providing an opportunity to exert "a practical influence for peace where peace is now in grave jeopardy." Dulles said the President hoped the conference would "seek a renunciation of force to achieve national ambitions" [see p. 129G3]. With regard to apparent Soviet concessions on an Austrian peace treaty [see p. 129B1], Dulles said the Western nations "are beginning to reap the first fruits of a policy of patient firmness." He added: "I have always felt that unity in Western Europe would make more likely constructive action by the Soviet rulers.") [See p. 122E3]

Dulles gave secret testimony before the Sen. Forgn Relations Com. Apr. 19, after which Com. Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) said regarding the reported Chinese air build-up: Dulles' information "does not clearly indicate whether this is actually a step-up in tempo or whether we are merely getting more information." George said he himself was "no more alarmed than I have been. I see no particular reason to expect action or any sudden move in that area." [See p. 121C2]

(Americans for Dem. Action released a message to Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 19 from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt & 46 other signers, not all ADA members, asking that the U.S. not commit its forces to defend Quemoy & Matsu Islands, which should not "become a cause of war.") [See p. 106A2]

Radford on Formosa Mission

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, & Walter S. Robertson, Asst. Secy. of State for Far Eastern Affairs, left Washington Apr. 20 for talks on Formosa with Chiang Kai-shek. The State & Defense Depts. announced the trips 2 hours before Radford & Robertson left. They explained that the mutual defense treaty with Natl. China provided for talks "from time to time regarding the implementation of this treaty." The statement said Radford & Robertson were being sent "in view of the tense situation which continues in the area" and "it is expected to have periodic conferences under the treaty so long as the Chinese Communists indicate by deeds & words their purpose to take Formosa by force." State Secy. Dulles remarked there was "no crisis involved." [See p. 74D1]

Truman for UN Use

U.S. ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman appeared before a Senate Forgn. Relations Subcom. on UN Charter revision Apr. 18 and said "current threats to world peace" should be brought before the UN, which was "a power to be reckoned with, and no aggressor can afford to ignore it." Truman did not identify the "current threats." [See p. 121B1]

He said the "present international situation is worse than the one which wrecked the League of Nations," but the UN still exists as "a functioning body with a powerful influence." He said the UN's "mere existence" after "such terrible international tension is an important & helpful fact." He expressed belief "that if we had not had the UN, the events of these last 10 yrs. would again have plunged the world into unlimited international warfare."

Truman said the UN Charter was "susceptible of improvement" but "we ought to be extremely careful not to lose what we already have in the UN, because what we have now is very essential to world peace." The veto power "has not made the UN powerless to keep the peace," he declared. "An outstanding feature of the Charter is the emphasis it puts upon international co-operation to promote higher living standards, full employment & economic & social progress."

The ex-President said economic development & technical assistance had become more important in recent years and "in this field we have the answer to communism." "In know-how, in the raising of living standards, in economic development, we can beat the Communists from the start. There is no atomic stalemate, no military stand-off in this part of the struggle against communism." He said that "a vigorous program of economic development may, in the long run, prove to be more decisive" than military programs, which "we must, of course, continue."

(En route back to Independence, Mo., Truman said Apr. 19: "I think I made history yesterday in being the first President ever to allow himself to be questioned by a legislative committee.")

Hammarskjold Bars Formosa Move

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said in New York Apr. 19 the UN could not be "usefully employed now" in the Formosa situation which, he admitted, contained "elements of an explosion." He said he must "leave all the scope necessary to normal diplomatic operations & direct contacts between Govts." "The UN responsibility is not only to act, but to act at the right moment & in the right way . . ." [See p. 43D2]

Report Move to Free Fliers

New steps "primarily through the UN" to obtain release of 15 U.S. fliers held in Red China were reported Apr. 18 by Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) after State & Defense Dept. officials appeared before a closed session of McClellan's Permanent Subcom. on Investigations. (Hammarskjöld said Apr. 19 he had no knowledge of such "new approaches.") McClellan postponed public hearings into the matter for 3-4 weeks "pending the outcome of further negotiations that are in progress." Sens. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) & Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) had joined Apr. 14 in asking for an investigation of U.S. & UN failure to get the fliers released.

McClellan said Govt. officials told his subcommittee they estimated that 481 U.S. military men & 40 civilians were being held by the Chinese Reds. Previous Govt. estimates had totalled 944. McClellan said those not included in the new estimate were presumed dead. [See p. 73F3]

West Asks Berlin Talks

The 3 Western High Commissioners in Germany asked the Russian Commissioner Apr. 15 to confer with them on the increased highway tolls imposed on truck traffic between West Berlin & West Germany. Talks between East & West German trade negotiators broke down Apr. 14, when the East Germans said they were not competent to discuss the tolls. The Western Commissioners called the increases "so exorbitant that they cannot be justified on economic grounds." [See p. 123E2]

Soviet Editors Cancel U.S. Trip

The Soviet Forgn. Ministry announced Apr. 16 that 11 student editors had cancelled trips to the U.S. (they were scheduled to arrive in the U.S. Apr. 19) rather than submit to finger-printing, as required of all non-official visitors to the U.S. The Soviet statement said the editors considered fingerprinting by the U.S. "incompatible with their public standing" & journalistic tasks. [See p. 82B3]

Reds Threaten Protest on Mid-East

A Soviet Forgn. Ministry statement Apr. 16 called Western-sponsored military alliances in the Near East a threat to Soviet security and warned that the USSR might bring the matter up in the UN. [See p. 107A]

THE PRESIDENT

Revamps Foreign Aid Set-Up

Pres. Eisenhower, vacationing at the Augusta, Ga. Natl. Golf Club, announced in a letter to State Secy. John Foster Dulles Apr. 16 that he would transfer to the State Dept. most functions of the Forgn. Operations Admin., which was to go out of existence June 30 [see p. 92C1]. He said it would be done in an Executive Order making the State Dept. responsible for all FOA affairs "except for certain military functions which are charged to the Defense Dept."

The shift was necessary, the President said, because of a "continuing" need for "cooperative development of economic & military strength among the free nations." Mr. Eisenhower had cleared the plan Apr. 14 with Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com.

The President's letter said: "A new semi-autonomous" Intl. Cooperation Admin. would be set up in the State Dept. "to carry out the transferred functions." Its director would report directly to the State Secy. and, "on the Secy.'s behalf," supervise & direct "mutual security operations performed within the State Dept." The Secy. "will be responsible for coordinating all mutual security programs," including arrangements with the Defense Dept., "except for those matters which . . . require final decision by the President." [See p. 35E3; Vol. XIV, 10A2, 3G2-C3]

Submits $3.53 Billion Program

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Apr. 20 to authorize a $3.53 billion foreign aid program for fiscal 1956. Most of the funds were for Asia, where the "immediate threats to world security & stability are now centered," the President's message said. [See p. 91F3]

Economic aid would total $712½ million, including $200 million to establish a President's Fund for Asian Economic Dvpt. with funds "available for use over a period of years." It would also include $172 million for continuation of technical cooperation programs, $175½ million for "special programs" & $165 million for "development" aid.

$1,003,000,000 was to go for "defense support" & $1,717,200,000 for "military assistance & direct forces support," including $500 million "to cover expected losses to present military assistance programs by operation of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1955." [See p. 82B1]

Pres. Eisenhower said his aid program "encourages private overseas investment & private enterprise abroad, fosters an increase in cooperative effort, emphasizes loans rather than grants wherever possible."

The President recommended "no economic aid for the original Marshall Plan countries in Western Europe," where U.S. assistance had spurred "new levels of production, larger volumes of trade, expanded employment & rising standards of living." But he urged "intensification" of the technical aid program in Latin America. He also proposed "limited defense & economic support" for Iran "pending resumption of sufficient revenue from oil." This oil income was made possible by Iran's "newly achieved stability," which "has decreased the Communist threat," Mr. Eisenhower reported.

Admin. officials were to spell out precise details of the program in testimony before Congress.

Chrmn. James P. Richards (D., S.C.) of the House Forgn. Affairs Com. said he would delay House action on the foreign aid request until the Senate acted. He disclosed that "influential" Senators had told him of "grave doubt that the Senate will vote for any economic aid this year." But Chrmn. George of the corresponding Senate committee said he expected the House to act first. [See p. 35E3]

(The AP reported from New Delhi Apr. 13 that India had invited 11 Asian countries to confer in Simla May 9 or 16 on regional use of the President's Asian Economic Dvpt. Fund.) [See p. 53G2]

(The FOA disclosed Apr. 19 that it was financing a survey of a proposed 120-mi. road linking Pnompenh, capital of Cambodia, with a proposed deep-sea port whose construction France had agreed to finance at a Gulf of Siam site north of Ream. The plans would give Cambodia its first port and make the kingdom independent of Viet Nam's port of Saigon. Estimated cost of road & port: $20 million.) [See pp. 123D3, 66E2]

(The Commerce Dept. reported Apr. 17 that foreign military aid shipments declined from $4.342 billion in 1953 to $3.202 billion in 1954 and that net foreign economic & technical aid dropped from $1.831 billion to $1.583 billion in the same period. U.S. loans to foreign nations totaled $387 million but repayments of past loans amounted to $503 million during 1954—first year in which repayments exceeded disbursements.) [See p. 20B-E2]

(Dulles told Latin Americans at Pan-American Day observances in Washington Apr. 14 that the U.S. gave Europe more aid than Latin America because Europe was "geographically nearer to military peril." He said aid to Europe & Asia was for defense of the entire Western Hemisphere.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 215D3]

(The Agriculture Dept. Apr. 16 announced purchase of 1,344,000 lb. of carcass beef at about 25.8¢ a lb. for aid to Greece.) [See p. 12E2]

Urges Joining Trade Body

Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress Apr. 14 to let the U.S. join the Org. for Trade Cooperation. Formation of this body was decided on in March at a meeting in Geneva of the 34-nation Gen. Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) [see p. 78D2]. Mr. Eisenhower said the OTC would administer the GATT and, without conducting negotiations itself, could aid nations engaged in trade talks.

The President indicated that the GATT deserved major credit for: (a) foreign "concessions covering about 50% in value of our exports"; (b) GATT members' relaxation of quantitative restrictions on dollar imports following GATT-aided improvements in the balances of payments of these countries; (c) U.S. ability to persuade GATT members to end discriminatory import restrictions against specific U.S. goods; (d) "assurances against wholesale increases in tariff rates in [the U.S.'] export markets." [See p. 106G1-A2]

CONGRESS

Corsi Ouster Probed

State Dept. security chief R. W. Scott McLeod tried to persuade Edward J. Corsi to quit as the department's refugee immigration consultant only 2 days after Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) had asked State Secy. John Foster Dulles to fire Corsi "forthwith." This was reported Apr. 15 in testimony by McLeod & Walter before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. But McLeod, statutory head of the refugee program, denied he had known of Walter's demand.

The hearings, called for the announced purpose of investigating administration of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, were opened to the public Apr. 15 after McLeod & Corsi testified in closed session Apr. 13-14.

Walter told the subcommittee Apr. 15 that he had urged Dulles in a letter dated Mar. 14 to "dispense with [Corsi's] services" because of Corsi's alleged connections with subversive groups, because Corsi "expressed contumacious disdain & contempt" for laws he was to administer & because Corsi was "a man of very poor judgment, rather loose treatment of the truth & a scorn toward the law." (Dulles had told reporters Apr. 5 that he did not want to become involved in controversy with Walter, that Corsi's appointment was for only 90 days.) [See p. 124G1-C3]

McLeod, Corsi Tales Conflict

McLeod, testifying Apr. 15 that he had not heard of Walter's letter before then, said he had asked Corsi Mar. 16 to "voluntarily withdraw" from the department or else either (a) to "go to work as my deputy" or (b) to take a sinecure job surveying South American land settlement problems for the sole purpose of being able to quit "gracefully & with dignity." He said he had begun as early as Mar. 12 to think of ways to get rid of Corsi because Corsi's operations were too "freewheeling" and were "having a bad effect on morale."

McLeod testified that he had recommended Corsi among others for consideration when the refugee job was being planned because he had been impressed with Corsi's work as chairman of a N.Y. refugee committee. But he admitted that he had not known Corsi had been U.S. Immigration Commissioner or a candidate for the U.S. Senate & for Mayor of New York.

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.) read into the Apr. 15 record

testimony given by Corsi in closed session Apr. 14. Corsi had said he had called McLeod Mar. 16 and had asked "about this friend of yours in the Congress [Walter] who is knocking my head off." McLeod had answered, according to Corsi's testimony, "You can't win in a fight with a Congressman or a skunk. . . . I can't stand up for you because if I did, I would put myself in a fight with him."

McLeod said he did not recall "using such colorful language."

Corsi said in an interview published by the *N.Y. Times* Apr. 17: "Mr. McLeod deliberately misled the committee. He said he asked me to resign. Never . . . did he indicate to me any desire . . . that I should resign."

Clash over Refugee Program

McLeod predicted in his Apr. 15 testimony that the refugee program "is going to be completely successful in Italy" and that "the same thing may be said for Greece." He admitted that only 3½% of the authorized number of refugee visas had been issued but insisted that a good showing was being made because 107,000 of the authorized 214,000 visas were being processed at the half-way mark in the law's existence. (McLeod had predicted in Feb. 9 testimony released by a House Appropriations subcommittee Apr. 5 that the program could be completed successfully before the law expired at the end of 1956.)

Corsi, testifying Apr. 20, said that the 2 groups operating the refugee act—the State Dept. "security gang" headed by McLeod & the "overburdened" & "not exceedingly sympathetic" consular service overseas—had turned the act into "a complete failure & a national scandal."

Corsi said McLeod had told him that a national poll had shown 6 out of 7 Americans opposed any immigration and had made him understand "that we shouldn't be too much in a hurry in getting the act speeded up."

The act "was born under an unlucky star, as a sort of illegitimate foundling that no one really wanted," Corsi charged. He said it was put "in the hands of policemen" such as "police-trained" McLeod, "security police-trained" John Rieger, 2d in command, & ex-Texas Ranger Roy Wade, European representative.

The law's administration was "wholly dominated by the psychology of security," Corsi declared. He said "refugees are investigated to death" because "the police job is the thing, not the admission of the refugees—that is just incidental."

Corsi said the consul general in charge of the program in Germany had been "surprised that I would waste my time with this project & that I would associate with the McLeod gang." He quoted the consul as saying "no one takes this refugee business seriously; the whole act was merely intended as a political move to win a few Italian & Greek votes."

Corsi Reports Job Offers

Corsi told reporters Apr. 15 that "a few months after the Eisenhower Admin. came in" he had been offered, through the N.Y. Republican State Com., the job of U.S. Immigration Commissioner but had rejected it because of lack of "sympathy" with the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. He said his opposition to this law was the real reason for Walter's attacks on him.

Corsi said Apr. 19 that he had been "indirectly offered" but had rejected a GOP Natl. Com. job.

Dulles on Yalta Release

State Secy. Dulles told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Apr. 19 that Asst. State Secy. Carl W. McCardle, exercising "a discretion that was his [McCardle's]," had given James Reston of the *N.Y. Times* galley proofs of the Malta & Yalta Conf. papers more than a day before they were released to other newspapers. Dulles' story of the papers' release was in a prepared statement later given out to the press.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said Dulles had told the committee, in testimony elicited by cross-examination & not released to the press, that: (a) the Yalta agreements were "advantageous" to the U.S.; (b) the Eisenhower Admin. would not repudiate Yalta despite a pledge to do so in the 1952 Republican platform, whose foreign policy plank had been drafted largely by Dulles himself [see Vol. XII, p. 217A]; (c) Dulles "didn't endorse all of Yalta, but he indicated that in the light of the situation at the time, it was about as good an agreement as could be expected."

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) called Humphrey's interpretation "distorted & unfair." Humphrey agreed Apr. 20, after checking the transcript, that he had made a slight error. He conceded that Dulles had called Yalta "advantageous" to the U.S. not in its "entirety" but only in some dealings with Russia.

Dulles said in his prepared statement:

He believed it "right" to publish the Yalta papers and was supported in this by 3 preceding State Secretaries & the Senate Appropriations Com. The papers were ready for the printer early in Sept. 1954, but Dulles ordered delay until Dec. 1 for fear publication "2 or 3 weeks before elections could . . . damn the entire operation as political." He delayed again because of difficulties with the British Forgn. Office, which already had cleared "documents of British origin." While Dulles pressed for British approval, the State Dept. announced Mar. 14 that copies would be sent to appropriate Congressional committees for confidential use. Committee chairmen objected, however, to taking "custody of the papers." This led to a State Dept. offer—written late Mar. 14 & delivered early Mar. 15—to make the papers available if the committees desired.

McCardle brought Reston to Dulles before noon Mar. 15. Reston said he had gathered that Chrmn. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. wanted "the Yalta record made public by the State Dept." Reston called it of "utmost importance that the papers be published as a whole & not in garbled form." Unless the Times did it, no one would, Reston said. He therefore asked for an advance copy. Dulles said "such matters fell under the jurisdiction of Mr. McCardle," and Reston & McCardle left. Dulles "subsequently learned" that McCardle gave Reston galley proofs about 8:30 p.m. Mar. 15. This "involved no breach of security" because Dulles, on Nov. 5, 1954, had "recorded a decision to publish without deletion on an expedited basis" and "this constituted authority to declassify." Next day the British Govt. agreed to U.S. publication, and the State Dept. released the papers Mar. 17.

In deciding "just what to publish" among the papers, Dulles "relied primarily upon Dr. George B. Noble, who has served as Chief of the Div. of Historical Policy Research or of the Historical Div. since 1946." [See pp. 89B1-90C3 for controversy over papers' release; see pp. 113-120 for Facts on File summary of Malta & Yalta papers]

Legislative Action

A bill (HR4644) to give postal employes pay raises averaging 8.2% & costing $172 million a year was passed by 324-85 House vote Apr. 20 despite warnings that Pres. Eisenhower would veto any raise above 7.6% (which would cost $160 million). The measure was sent to joint conference committee for compromise with a Senate bill (S1) calling for a 10% raise costing $220 million. [See p. 100C1] . . . A bill (S500) authorizing a $1½ billion Upper Colorado River water storage project was passed by 58-23 Senate vote and sent to the House Apr. 20. An amendment to exclude the Echo Park Dam because it would flood part of Dinosaur Natl. Monument was defeated by a 52-30 vote. The bill provided for 6 storage reservoirs & 12 irrigation projects in a development designed ultimately to embrace 12 reservoirs & 39 irrigation projects. [See p. 21A1]

POLITICS

Truman Assails GOP Rule

Ex-Pres. Truman charged the Eisenhower Admin. Apr. 16 with "cynical political behavior" such as "we have not seen . . . in any Admin. since the early '20s." Speaking in Washington's Natl. Guard Armory, at a $100-a-plate Democratic dinner honoring House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), Truman accused the Admin. of "playing partisan politics" with U.S. security, foreign policy, Civil Svc. & national resources. But although his speech often was directed pointedly at Pres. Eisenhower, Truman did not mention his name.

Truman charged: "The State of the Union address by the Republican Admin. in 1953 launched this business of conducting foreign affairs for domestic political advantage." In this address, "the Admin. announced it was unleashing Chiang Kai-shek to attack the mainland of China. They announced they were moving the 7th Fleet, which was there only to protect Chiang [see Vol. XIII, p. 36H] . . . It was a serious blunder, and they had to put the fleet back." The Admin. "must have known that the picture of an unleashed Chiang Kai-shek invading China was a barefaced political fraud. But the idea . . . was to attempt to discredit" the Democratic policy of limiting the Far Eastern conflict. The GOP's "unfortunate political maneuver . . . has enabled the Communists to picture us as instigating & preparing an attack on China" at a time when the GOP Admin. was "desperately trying" to get a permanent cease-fire. It "has embroiled us in controversies with almost all our allies. . . . "

Truman urged "a national bipartisan foreign policy with these simple, fundamental aims": (1) to keep the free nations together "to defend our common freedom"; (2) "to uphold

the principles of international peace & order" embodied in the UN; (3) to strengthen the weaker free nations & to develop the underdeveloped areas "so that all may have enough to eat, enough to wear & a decent place in which to live"; (4) to "keep our country strong in every way, militarily & economically." [See p. 131C2]

Truman charged that "much of the press" had thrown a "cloak of protection" about the Admin. to hide from the people the "bad management" of the past 2 years. He contrasted this with rough press treatment, "massive retaliation," which he said "Democrats get everywhere, all the time." [See Vol. XII, p. 296K]

Other Democratic Views

Adlai E. Stevenson, introducing Rayburn at the dinner, said the Democratic Party "must stand for 3 basic things if it is to be true to itself": "social progress," "civil freedom," "peace."*

Rayburn lauded Democrats for responsible conduct toward the President on foreign policy. They "maintained a loyal opposition," he said, whereas "prominent" Republicans confronted Pres. Eisenhower "with a disloyal opposition." [See p. 98E3]

(Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler told the Democratic Natl. Com. Apr. 15 that the Democrats must "pinpoint on the President himself the responsibility for the failure & confusion of his Admin.") [See p. 84G2]

(A special Dem. advisory group headed by ex-Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell agreed Apr. 16 on a formula for dropping the "loyalty oath" formerly used to require Dem. Natl. Convention delegates to back the party's Presidential & Vice Presidential candidates. The compromise, to be submitted to the Dem. Natl. Com., held it "the duty of every member of the Dem. Natl. Com. to declare affirmatively for the nominees of the convention" with failure to do so cause "to declare his or her seat vacant after notice & opportunity for hearing.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 409A1]

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Chief Justice Earl Warren announced formally Apr. 15 that he would not accept a Presidential nomination, that he had accepted his Supreme Court post "with the fixed purpose of leaving politics permanently." [See p. 45C1; Vol. XIII, 324F2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Cuts Urged in Transport Curbs

Relaxation of Govt. controls in the transportation industry was recommended Apr. 18 in a delayed report of Pres. Eisenhower's Cabinet-level Advisory Com. on Transportation [see p. 125D2]. The panel, headed by Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks, made this proposal in the interests of "dynamic competition."

The committee reported that Govt. regulation of transportation had been "intensified" rather than reduced at a time when the industry was advancing from "virtual monopoly" by the railroads to the current "pervasive competition" among railroads, airlines, trucking firms & water carriers. The report was based on the work of a study group headed by Arthur W. Page, ex-AT&T vice president.

The committee indicated that its proposed new national transportation policy would put the railroads in a better position to compete with other carriers. It urged rate making by "competitive forces" and proposed repeal of restrictions which, in "practical effect," allowed the ICC to "prescribe precise rates." The ICC should be permitted only to determine "reasonable minimum or maximum rates," and a regulatory commission should serve "as an adjudicator, not as a business manager," the report said.

Amer. Trucking Assns. Pres. Neil J. Curry charged that the ICC proposal would end "the only effective protection provided by the Congress against dog-eat-dog warfare & discrimination . . . of the very type which brought the commission into existence." He said that "no independent form of transportation can long survive the unbridled money power of the railroads." But Assn. of Amer. Railroads Pres. William T. Faricy predicted that the plan might lead to "greater equality & treatment for all forms of transportation."

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Armed Forces. Natl. Guard forces throughout the U.S., Hawaii, Alaska & Puerto Rico were mobilized Apr. 20 in a surprise alert—"Operation Minuteman"—to see how the 398,000 citizen soldiers & airmen would respond in emergency. Turnouts ranged from about 75% to virtually 100% in some units. [See p. 51D3] . . . Asst. Defense Secy. Carter L. Burgess told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee Apr. 20 that the armed forces planned to draft 10,000 men a month in July, August & September, 9,000 a month in the 9 following months. The call for May was 10,000. [See p. 69A-B2] . . . The Defense Dept. asked Congress Apr. 20 to authorize fiscal 1956 military construction costing $1,305,319,600 for continental U.S., $652,697,300 for overseas & $396,335,400 for secret & "other" projects. $1,173,790,000 would be for the AF, $581,197,300 for the Navy, $543,365,000 for the Army & $56 million for a new Central Intell. Agency hq. [See p. 19D3]

*Stevenson left New York by plane Apr. 18 for a business-&-pleasure trip to Africa. He landed in Rome Apr. 19 and lunched with Italian Premier Mario Scelba Apr. 20. [See p. 121B1]

COST OF LIVING

(Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index)

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. '54
All items	114.3	114.3	115.0
Food	110.8	110.6	112.6
Housing	119.6	119.6	118.9
Rent	129.7	129.5	127.9
Apparel	103.4	103.3	104.7
Medical care	126.8	126.5	124.1

Labor. AFL Pres. George Meany declared in a letter made public Apr. 17 by Secy.-Treas. E. L. Slaughter of the AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Longshoremen that no AFL unit except the national convention could reverse a decision barring the ousted Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. from AFL affiliation. Slaughter was fighting a plan by the AFL Teamsters to absorb the ILA. [See Vol. XIV, p. 333E1] . . . 23 cotton mills in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island & Vermont were closed Apr. 16 by a strike of 25,000 CIO Textile Workers members against a proposed 10¢ hourly cut in pay & other benefits. The firms struck: Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., 12 mills; Bates Mfg. Co., 5 mills; Pepperell Co., 3 mills; one mill each of Luther Mfg. Co., Continental Co. and Wamsutta Co. 37 other mills renewed contracts. [See p. 36F-G2] . . . The FTC Apr. 18 filed a complaint accusing the AFL Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union, the AFL Teamsters, 3 local trade associations, 51 manufacturing firms & 32 contractors of illegal agreements designed to monopolize Los Angeles' $40 million women's sportswear industry. [See p. 63C1]

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Racial segregation of public school students should be ended gradually & with "moderation," Solicitor Gen. Simon E. Sobeloff told the Supreme Court Apr. 13. He appeared as Eisenhower Admin. spokesman in the court's hearing on ways of enforcing its decision against segregated schools. Sobeloff urged that the court instruct states to make "bona fide advance

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Apr. 16

FINANCE:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,670	*$21,719	*$21,966
Currency circulation	*$29,841	*$29,900	*$29,793
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	[a]*$22,568	*$22,707	*$22,714
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,557,100,153	$11,349,128,973	$9,755,663,699
England note circulation	*£1,729.957	*£1,723.749	*£1,609.013
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	14,338,025	9,432,010	8,345,400
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	188.54	186.40	156.08
Bond sales (par value)	$18,391,500	$14,116,600	$14,920,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.32	100.51	101.29
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	206,458	196,411	139,624
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,811,400	6,807,350	6,567,550
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,360,000	7,900,000	5,900,000
Electric output (kwh.)	[b]9,633	*9,804	*8,396
Carloadings (cars)	[b]663,462	659,059	606,790
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar. 1954
Ind'l output§¶	135	133	123
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.74¼	$2.70⅞	$2.72⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.67	$1.67¾	$1.83⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.342	$.344	$.351
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$37.33	$37.00	$25.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.54	$6.49	$7.35
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.5	110.4	111.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]122	114	113
Failures (Apr. 7)‡	211	237	246

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 6 [b]Apr. 9 [c]Apr. 2 [d]Apr. 12

toward the goal" of racial integration but not require that they end segregation "forthwith." He recommended that federal district courts consider plans by community leaders to end segregation with the proviso that this localized method "should not be used to accomplish frustration." The court also heard arguments Apr. 13 by attorneys for North Carolina, who said immediate integration would "provoke racial tension & animosity unparalleled since the terrible days [of] the original Ku Klux Klan," and for Texas, who said immediate desegregation would be "rash, imprudent & unrealistic." NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall repeated Apr. 14 his argument for a Sept. 1956 desegregation deadline. [See p. 128B-D1]

FOREIGN

Britain. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden announced Apr. 15 that Queen Elizabeth II had granted a dissolution of Parliament effective May 6 to prepare for a general election May 26. The new Parliament was to be convened June 7. Eden, who could have deferred an election until the end of the 5-yr. term won by the Conservatives Oct. 25, 1951, said it was "not surprising that, with a change of Prime Minister, there should be expectation of a general election. Uncertainty at home & abroad about the political future is bad for our influence in world affairs, bad for trade & unsettling in many ways." [See pp. 125C3, 110A1] Labor Party leader Clement R. Attlee, in Montreal Apr. 11 for an 18-day speaking tour of Canada, announced Apr. 17 in Vancouver he would cut short his tour to return to England. (In a speech same day, referring to Chiang Kai-shek, he said: "You can't put Humpty Dumpty back on the wall again." He called for UN recognition of Red China.) [See pp. 125C3, 110A1, 93C3] . . . Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler announced in Commons Apr. 19 a $12,773,600,000 natl. budget for the year begun Apr. 1. It provided for a 5.5% reduction in the standard income tax rate, exemption of 2,400,000 persons from income tax rolls, increased personal & child tax allowances and a reduction (to 25% from 50%) of the purchase tax on many textiles. Defense expenditures were budgeted at $4,304,000,000 (including $120,400,000 in U.S. aid). Revenue was estimated at $13,188,000,000. The scheduled budget surplus totaled $414,400,000. Butler reported a $1.2 billion budget surplus last fiscal year. He said the country was highly prosperous but its balance-of-payments position had worsened and new incentives must be provided to increase output & exports. [See Vol. XIV, p. 114A1] . . . The London newspaper strike begun Mar. 26 by electrical & engineering workers ended Apr. 19. The strikers agreed to negotiations in 2 mos. on the employers' last offer of a $1.75-a-week raise. [See p. 102F1]

Hungary announced Apr. 18 that Premier Imre Nagy had been expelled from the Govt. & from his Communist Party posts Apr. 14 because he "represented ideas which were controversial to the interest" of the country. He was succeeded Apr. 18 by Dep. Premier & ex-Agri. Min. Andras Hegedus, 40. The CP newspaper *Szabad Nep* had labelled Nagy a "Titoist" Apr. 9 and said he had "wandered from the only correct road for the establishment of communism after the example of the Soviet Union & propagated his own Hungarian version." (Nagy, like ex-Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov, had stressed production of consumer goods over development of heavy industry.) The Hungarian CP also dropped 2d Secy. Mihaly Farkas from party positions for supporting Nagy's policies. [See Vol. XIV, p. 374E3]

OBITUARIES

August Benziger, 88, Swiss-American portrait painter; Apr. 13 in N.Y.

Allerton F. Brooks, 65, Southern New England Telephone Co. bd. chrmn.; Apr. 13 in Seville, Spain.

Col. Jim Corbett, 80, big-game hunter & author of *Man-Eaters of Kumaon, The Temple Tiger & Jungle Lore,* who helped recruit 5,000 Indian tribesmen & led 500 in France in World War I; Apr. 20 in Nyeri, Kenya.

Harry Woodburn Chase, 72, chancellor NYU 1933-51, pres. U. of N. C. 1919-30 & U. of Ill. 1930-33; Apr. 20 in Sarasota, Fla.

Gennaro Mario Curci, 66, voice teacher, playwright, composer & actor; Apr. 13 in Los Angeles.

Albert Einstein, 76, German-born physicist & mathematician whose theory of relativity, first expounded in 1905, led to development of atomic bomb; Apr. 18 in Princeton, N.J. of ruptured aorta. Einstein was regarded as preeminent scientist of his time. Pres. Eisenhower, who joined world leaders in many fields in lauding Einstein & his work Apr. 18, said: "No other man contributed so much to the vast expansion of 20th century knowledge." Einstein was absorbed in research on Unified Field Theory when he died.

Wide World
EINSTEIN

Facts on Einstein. Born Mar. 14, 1879 in Ulm, Wuerttemberg, Germany. Son of Hermann Einstein, dealer in technical electrical supplies, & Pauline Koch Einstein. Spent boyhood in Munich. Moved with family to Milan 1894. Studied & taught mathematics & physics at Polytechnic School, Zurich, until 1900 & earned Ph. D. at U. of Zurich. Became Swiss citizen & employe of Govt. Patent Office in Bern, meanwhile developing relativity theory first published in these 4 scientific papers in 1905 (written 1902-05): (1) "The Special Theory of Relativity" in which he suggested that motion, time & space must be measured according to their relation to observer; (2) "The Quantum Law of the Emission & Absorption of Light" in which he supplied proof of Max van Planck's Quantum Theory (propounded in 1901) on separate forces & quanta of energy; Einstein's "Quantum" paper described photoelectric effect of light (principle underlying radio, TV, talking pictures, long distance telephone, electron microscope); (3) "Theory of Brownian Movement" in which he confirmed theory advanced by British botanist Robt. Brown in 1827 that movement of tiny particles suspended in liquid was caused by atomic motion; (4) "The Inertia of Energy" in which he discussed possibility of converting matter into energy & vice versa. A 5th Einstein paper published 1905: "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies," which was praised by Planck.

Einstein, still employed in Patent Office, attracted major scientific attention when he read "The Special Theory of Relativity" to scientists' congress in Salzburg 1908. It contained equation on which relativity theory was based: $e=mc^2$ (meaning that small quantities of mass could be made to yield vast amounts of energy; in equation, energy [e] equals mass [m] in grams multiplied by the square of the speed of light [c] in centimeters). Quit Patent Office & became Extraordinary Prof. of Theoretical Physics at U. of Zurich 1909. Became physics prof. at German U. in Prague 1911, Polytechnic Academy in Zurich & U. of Leyden 1912. His controversial theories were by then generally accepted in Germany and he was made Kaiser Wilhelm Inst. director in Berlin 1913, Prussian Acad. of Sciences member 1914 & permitted to devote full time to research. Expanded on relativity theory in "General Theory of Relativity" published 1915, in which he predicted that photos of solar eclipse would show light rays bent by gravitational field; British astronomers confirmed this during eclipse May 29, 1919. Received Nobel Prize in physics 1921 for work on photo-electric effect of light. Published "The Meaning of Relativity," another major expansion on theory, 1922.

Lick Observatory's further verification (1922) of Einstein's astronomical predictions brought him British Royal Society's Copley Medal 1925, Royal Astronomical Soc. Gold Medal 1926. (Among his many other honors: one of few foreigners elected to Inst. de France; honorary doctorates from universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Zurich, Yeshiva, Harvard, London, Brussels; other honorary degrees from universities of Geneva, Manchester, Rostok, Princeton; U.S. Franklin Inst. Medal 1935 for work on Unified Field Theory.)

First announced in 1929 his Unified Field Theory by which he sought to bring all nature into one hypothesis & prove, in effect, that all things conformed to single cosmic system with nothing left to chance. "I cannot believe that God plays dice with the cosmos, as the non-deterministic theory of relativity would seem to indicate," he later explained. Last major publication on UFT in Mar. 1953 said he had perfected formulae but still sought means of proving theory in laboratory. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 103B-C, 267F3]

Target of rising anti-Semitism as Hitler rose to power in Germany. Gave last lecture there Oct. 1932. Went to Belgium 1933, renounced Prussian citizenship, moved to U.S. Oct. 1933 to join Inst. for Advanced Study in Princeton, where he retired as teacher Apr. 1945 but continued research work until death. Became U.S. citizen 1940.

Wrote to Pres. Roosevelt Aug. 2, 1939 to tell of Nazi atomic research & urge that U.S. must try to produce atomic bomb before Germany did so. Letter led to establishment of $2 billion U.S. atomic project during World War II & production of first A-bomb 1945. Served in Navy Ordnance as adviser during war.

Einstein was lifelong pacifist despite contributions to anti-Nazi cause during World War II. Politically liberal. Worked after World War II for "supranational" government to avert world disaster. Advised U.S. intellectuals 1953 to refuse to testify on personal convictions before Congressional committees. [See Vol. XIII, p. 198B-C]

Married Mileva Marec, a Serbian fellow student & mathematician, in Switzerland 1901; marriage ended in divorce after birth of sons Albert Jr. & Edward. Married widowed cousin, Elsa Einstein, 1917; she died in Princeton 1936.

Einstein entered Princeton Hospital Apr. 15 after painful attack diagnosed as gall-bladder ailment. Reduced to undergo surgery for it in belief operation would not save his life; his diagnosis was confirmed by autopsy after his death at 1:14 a.m. Apr. 18. Cremated without funeral later same day after brain & vital organs were removed for scientific study as he had wished. [See Index sections to Vols. V-XV for other references]

Dr. Martin Gumpert, 57, gerontologist & dermatologist, author of *You Are Younger Than You Think & Anatomy of Happiness;* Apr. 18 in N.Y.

Don Pedro VII, 80, hereditary King of the Congo (largely honorary title), Portuguese citizen of Angola; Apr. 16 in Luanda, Angola. Don Pedro

was succeeded by eldest son, Pedro Firmino John.

José Rafael Pocaterra, 65, ex-Venezuelan Amb. to U.S., Britain, USSR, Brazil; Apr. 18 in Montreal.

Prof. Waldemar Raemisch, 67, German-born sculptor who headed sculpture dept. Rhode Island School of Design since 1939; Apr. 14 in Rome.

Vice Adm. Lyman Augustus Thackrey, 57, senior naval planner at SHAEF 1943-44, veteran of Guadalcanal & Eastern Solomon I. campaigns and Inchon landing in Korea 1950; Apr. 14 in San Diego, Calif.

Rev. John J. Toohey, 81, prof. emeritus of philosophy at Georgetown U.; author of *An Elementary Handbook of Logic* (basic philosophy textbook); Apr. 14 in Georgetown, D.C.

Dave Vine, 65, burlesque & vaudeville comedian, TV scriptwriter; Apr. 17 in New York.

Adolph (Ad) Wolgast, 67, world lightweight boxing champ 1910-12; Apr. 14 in Camarillo, Calif. He had been in mental hospitals for 28 yrs., blind for 4 yrs.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Carl (Bobo) Olson, 169 lb., world middlew't champion, won a 10-round decision over ex-light heavyweight champ Joey Maxim, 175, in a nontitle bout in San Francisco Apr. 13. [See Vol. XIV, p. 427F3] . . . **Golf:** Sam Snead won the $12,500 Greater Greensboro (N.C.) open Apr. 17 for $2,000 first prize [see p. 128F2; Vol. XIV, 168C2]; Betty Jameson of San Antonio won the Babe Zaharias women's open in Beaumont, Tex. Apr. 17 for $1,000. [See p. 112C1] . . . **Hockey:** Detroit won the NHL Stanley Cup final playoffs, 4 games to 3, by defeating Montreal in the deciding game in Detroit Apr. 14. [See p. 96D1] . . . **Marathon:** Hideo Hamamura, 26, Japanese civil service worker, won the 59th annual Boston AA Patriot's Day marathon Apr. 19 in 2 hr. 18 min. 22 sec. (for 26 mi. 385 yd.), a record for the event. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 132A2, 412E1] . . . **Skiing:** Pfc. Ralph Miller of Camp Hale, Colo. won the men's combined title, Skeeter Werner of Steamboat Springs, Colo. the women's combined title in the North Amer. championships at Norden, Calif. Apr. 16-17. [See p. 112D1] . . . **Tennis:** Don Budge won singles, Budge & Bobby Riggs won doubles in finals of the men's natl. pro clay court tourney in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Apr. 17. [See p. 112F1] . . . **Water polo:** Illinois AC retained its natl. AAU title in a N.Y. meet ending Apr. 16.

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Bryan Thompson, 26, Philadelphia middleweight and ex-natl. AAU & all-Army champion, died Apr. 17 in Trenton, N.J. of a brain injury suffered in his first pro bout (vs. Jerry Luedee Mar. 29 in Trenton). [See p. 128C3] . . . **Fire** killed 26 race horses when a barn at Lincoln Downs (R.I.) was burned Apr. 16 . . . **Jim Pollard,** 32, a star player with Minneapolis in the NBA, was named basketball coach at LaSalle Coll. (Phila.) Apr. 13. [See p. 104E2] . . . **Jimmy Dykes,** ex-Chicago, Phila. & Baltimore mgr. in the AL, was signed by Cincinnati (NL) as a coach Apr. 14. [See Vol. XIV, p. 312G2] . . . **Jim Wilson,** 33, who pitched a no-hit game last year, was sold to Baltimore by Milwaukee Apr. 14. [See Vol. XIV, p. 204F3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. 80 criminally insane Negroes at Rusk (Tex.) State Hospital stabbed 5 attendants Apr. 16 and held Supt. Earl Castner & 2 attendants hostage for several hours. The hostages were released after Texas Rangers talked the rioters into surrendering. [See p. 104B3] . . . Daniel A. Bolich, 56, ex-Asst. Internal Revenue Commissioner, was sentenced in New York Apr. 14 to 5 years in federal prison & fined $15,000 for conspiracy to "fix" the Patullo Modes tax case. [See p. 112B3] . . . The U.S. Supreme Court refused Apr. 18 to review an appeal by Joe Adonis of his 1954 conviction in Bergen County, N.J. for falsely swearing as to his birthplace. [See Vol. XIV, p. 40C3]

Disasters. 67 persons were reported killed by a landslide of coal slag at a mining community near Sasebo, Japan Apr. 16. The landslide was blamed on heavy rains that caused floods in which at least 18 other persons were reported to have lost their lives on Kyushu Island. [See p. 64B2] . . . Red China reported Apr. 19 that an earthquake Apr. 14 had caused 39 deaths & injuries to 113 persons in Kiangtin, Sikiang Province.

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Population reports: The Census Bureau estimated Apr. 13 that U.S. population totaled 164,367,000 Mar. 1. [See p. 69B2] . . . The UN *Demographic Yearbook* published Apr. 7 said world population totaled 2,547,000,000 in mid-1953 for an increase of 92 million since mid-1950. [See Vol. XIV, p. 14F2]

Married: King Hussein, 19, of Jordan & Sherifa (Princess) Dina Abdul Hamid, 26, his cousin, formerly a Cambridge student & lecturer in English literature at Cairo U.; Apr. 19 in Amman, Jordan. [See Vol. XIV, p. 72D3] . . . Actress-dancer Carol Haney & actor Larry Blyden; Apr. 18 in Las Vegas, Nev.

Elections & Appointments

Business & other organizations; announced in New York unless indicated otherwise

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.—Robt. S. Stevenson, 49, as pres. Apr. 19 in Milwaukee. [See p. 128C2]

Amer. Inst. of Mining, Metallurgical & Petroleum Engrs.—H. DeWitt Smith installed as pres. in Chicago Feb. 15.

Amer. Jewish League Against Communism, Inc.—Geo. E. Sokolsky to succeed pres. Alfred Kohlberg, Roy M. Cohn as exec. com. chrmn. Feb. 13.

Amer. Merch. Marine Inst.—Francis T. Greene was named pres. Apr. 14.

Amer. Optical Co.—E. Weldon Schumacher to succeed pres. Walter A. Stewart Mar. 31.

Automobile Mfrs. Assn.—Jas. J. Nance, Studebaker-Packard pres., as pres. to succeed late Geo. W. Mason Feb. 15 in Detroit.

Canadian Assn. of Radio & TV Brdcstrs.—J. M. Davidson as pres. Mar. 23 in Toronto.

Chilton Co.—G. Carroll Buzby as pres., Jos. S. Hildreth as chrmn. Mar. 27.

Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co.—Peter M. Fraser advanced to chrmn., Geo. F. B. Smith to succeed him as pres. Feb. 28 in Hartford, Conn.

Compania Mexicana de Constructiones Maritimas (shipbldrs.)—ex-N.Y. Mayor Wm. O'Dwyer as pres. Jan. 28 in Mexico City. [See Vol. XIV, 366C3]

Columbia U. (N.Y.)—Maurice T. Moore, N.Y. attorney, to succeed late Frederick Coykendall as chrmn. of trustees Apr. 4.

Dominican Order (RC)—Rev. Michael Browne of Ireland as master general to succeed the late Rev. Manuel Suarez Apr. in Rome.

Florida, U. of—Dr. J. Wayne Reitz as pres. to succeed late J. Hillis Miller Mar. 29, Tallahassee.

Gen. Amer. Investors Co.—Harry G. Friedman as pres. Feb. 9 to succeed Harold F. Linder, who was elected vice chrmn.

Gen. Fireproofing Co.—Walter Bender as chrmn., Edw. A. Purnell to succeed him as pres. Mar. 28 in Youngstown, O.

Glidden Co.—Dwight P. Joyce, pres., named in Cleveland Feb. 13 to assume also chairmanship held by late father, Adrian D. Joyce.

Gruen Watch Co.—Edw. Weitzen to succeed Morris Edwards as pres. Jan. 23 in Cincinnati.

Harper & Bros.—Cass Canfield to exec. com. chrmn., ex-pres. Frank S. MacGregor to bd. chrmn., Raymond C. Harwood to pres. Apr. 18.

Harvard U.—Rev. Dr. Douglas Horton, minister of Gen. Council of Congregational Christian Churches, as Divinity School Dean (effective July 1) to succeed Dr. Willard L. Sperry (ret.); Apr. 11 in Cambridge, Mass.

Hilton & Knowlton, Inc.—Ex-pres. John W. Hill as chrmn., Bert C. Gross as pres. Mar. 3.

Hormel & Co., Geo. A.—H. H. Corey to bd. chrmn., Robt. F. Gray to succeed Corey as pres. Apr. 19 in Austin, Minn.

Iron Fireman Mfg. Co.—Wayne F. Strong as pres. in Cleveland Feb. 13.

Jewish Historical Soc., Amer.—Dr. David de Sola Pool as pres. Feb. 13.

Koppers Co.—W. F. Munnikhuysen as chrmn., Fred C. Foy as pres. Mar. 8. [See p. 56F2]

Lever Bros. Co.—Jervis J. Babb to chrmn., Wm. H. Burkhard to succeed him as pres. Feb. 17 on retirement of chrmn. John M. Hancock.

Mentholatum Co.—Albert Taylor Hyde, grandson of founder A. A. Hyde, as pres. Mar. 6.

Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters—New members whose elections were announced Feb. 10: (literature) novelist Hamilton Basso, historians Bruce Catton & Crane Brinton, anthropologist Margaret Mead, classical scholar Edith Hamilton, poet Phyllis McGinley; (art) architect Pietro Belluschi, painters Lyonel Feininger, Karl Knaths & Max Weber, sculptor José de Creeft; (music) composers Richard Rodgers, Bohuslav Martinu, Edgar Valese.

Nehi Corp.—C. C. Colbert to chrmn., W. H. Glenn to pres.-gen. mgr. Mar. 27.

N.Y. Herald Tribune—Whitelaw Reid, 41, as chrmn. to succeed his mother, Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, 72; Ogden Rogers Reid, 29, as pres.-pblshr. Apr. 27.

Nickel Plate (N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis) RR—Felix S. Hales as pres., L. L. White to continue as chrmn. Mar. 13 in Cleveland.

Park & Tilford Distillers Corp. — Arthur D. Schulte chrmn., Stanley L. Brown pres. Feb. 8.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier—W. Beverly Carter Jr. as pblshr. Mar. 1. (Mrs. Robt. L. Vann, pres., announced that the Courier's 24 weekly editions throughout the U.S. would revise their policy to "interest everyone in the community" instead of concentrating on Negro readers.)

Robert College (Istanbul, Turkey)—Alfred Ogden, N.Y. attorney, as bd. pres. Apr. 11 to succeed U.S. NATO Rep. Geo. W. Perkins.

Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.—Barry Ryan to succeed chrmn. F. B. Ryan, Robt. M. Watson to pres. Feb. 27.

Rockefeller Foundtn.—Program directors named by Pres. Dean Rusk Apr. 7: Dr. Norman S. Buchanan of U. of Calif., soc. sciences; Dr. John C. Bugher, AEC Biology & Medical Div. dir., as medical eductn. & public health; Dr. Chas. B. Fahs, humanities (reappointed); Dr. J. Geo. Harrar advanced from dep. dir. to dir. for agriculture; Dr. Robt. S. Morison advanced from asst. dir. to dir. of biological & medicinal research. Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, was made exec. vice pres.

Seatrain Lines, Inc.—Graham S. Brush Sr. to chrmn., Henry F. McCarthy to pres. Mar. 7.

Simmons College—Dr. Wm. E. Park, Mass. St. Bd. of Eductn. chrmn., to succeed Dr. Bancroft Beatley as pres. Sept. 1; Apr. 13 in Boston.

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)—Frank O. Prior, 59, to succeed retiring pres. A. W. Peake, 65, May 3; Feb. 28 in Chicago.

Toronto Globe & Mail—R. Howard Webster, 45, Montreal financier, bought the paper Feb. 12 for an estimated $10,500,000 from estates of late Geo. C. McCullagh & Wm. H. Wright.

United Hias Service—Ben Touster, N.Y. industrialist, as pres. Feb. 9. [See Vol. XIV, 295B2]

United Press—Hugh Baillie to chrmn., Frank H. Bartholomew to succeed Baille as pres.-gen. mgr. effective Apr. 6.

Vitamin Corp. of Amer.—S. C. Prusky to succeed Morton Edell (resigned) as pres. Mar. 29.

Warner & Swasey Co.—Chas. J. Stilwell to chrmn., Walter K. Bailey to succeed Stilwell as pres. Mar. 22 in Cleveland.

Zonite Products Corp.—Chas. T. Silloway to succeed Harris McLaughlin as pres. Feb. 1.